

THE late Pamphlet entitled, "Balance from

the Votes and Proceedings of the American Con-

gressional Congress, containing a full and

Journal of that Congress. The whole Journal has

since been published in America; but it was

thought proper to reprint only such parts in this

Pamphlet, as were omitted in the former, in or-

der that those who have purchased the

"Balance" may have their Copies complete, if

they desire it. The two Pamphlets contain the

entire Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress.

[Price ONE SHILLING and SIX PENCE.]

American Continental Congress

Title page misbound with no. 8

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entire Journal of the Proceedings of the Congress.



A LIST of the DEPUTIES or DELEGATES
who attended the CONGRESS held at Philadelphia,
September 5th, 1774.

FROM NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Major John Sullivan, Col. Nathaniel Folsom, Esqrs.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

Hon. Tho. Cushing, Esq; Mr. Samuel Adams,
John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs.

FROM RHODE-ISLAND.

Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Hon. Samuel Ward, Esqrs.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Silas Deane,
Hon. Roger Sherman, Esqrs.

FROM NEW-YORK.

James Duane,	John Jay,
Philip Livingston,	Isaac Low,
John Alsop,	Col. William Floyd,
Henry Wisner,	John Herring,
S. Boerum, Esqrs.	

FROM NEW-JERSEY.

James Kinsey,	William Livingston,
John De Hart,	Stephen Crane,
Richard Smith, Esqrs.	

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

Hon. Joseph Galloway,	Samuel Rboads,
Thomas Mifflin,	Charles Humphreys,
John Morton,	George Ross,
Edward Biddle,	John Dickinson, Esqrs.

A 2

From

12 x

From the Government of the Counties of NEW-
CASTLE, KENT, and SUSSEX ON DELAWARE.

Hon. *Cæsar Rodney*, *Thomas M'Kean*,
George Read, Esqrs.

From MARYLAND.

Hon. *Matthew Tilghman*, *Thomas Johnson*,
Robert Goldsborough, *William Paca*,
Samuel Chase, Esqrs.

From VIRGINIA.

Hon. *Peyton Randolph*, *Richard Henry Lee*,
George Washington, *Patrick Henry, jun.*
Richard Bland, *Benjamin Harrison*,
Edmund Pendleton, Esqrs.

From NORTH-CAROLINA.

William Hooper, *Joseph Hewes*,
Richard Caswell, Esqrs.

From SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Hon. *Henry Middleton*, *John Rutledge*,
Thomas Lynch, *Christopher Gadsden*,
Edward Rutledge, Esqrs.

JOURNAL

JOURNAL, &c.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, 1774.

A NUMBER of the Delegates, chosen and appointed by the several Colonies and Provinces in North America to meet and hold a Congress at Philadelphia, assembled at the Carpenter's Hall.

P R E S E N T.

From NEW HAMPSHIRE,

Major *John Sullivan*, Col. *Nath. Folsom*, Esqrs.

From MASSACHUSETTS BAY,

Hon. *Thos. Cushing*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*,
John Adams, Robert *Treat Paine*, Esqrs.

From RHODE-ISLAND and PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,

The Hon. *Steph. Hopkins*, Hon. *Sam. Ward*, Esqrs.

From CONNECTICUT,

The Hon. *Eliphalet Dyer*, *Silas Deane*,The Hon. *Roger Sherman*, Esqrs.

From the City and County of NEW-YORK, and other Counties in the Province of NEW-YORK,

James Duane, *John Jay*,
Philip Livingston, *Isaac Low*, Esqrs.

From the County of SUFFOLK, in the Province of
NEW-YORK,
Colonel *William Floyd*, Esq;

From NEW-JERSEY,

James Kinsey, *William Livingston*,
John Dehart, *Stephen Crane*,
Richard Smith, Esqrs.

From PENNSYLVANIA,

The Hon. *Jos. Galloway*, *Samuel Rboads*,
Thomas Mifflin, *Charles Humphreys*,
John Morton, *Edward Biddle*, Esqrs.

From NEW-CASTLE, KENT, and SUSSEX, on DELA-
WARE,

The Hon. *Cæsar Rodney*, *Thomas M'Kean*,
George Read, Esqrs.

From MARYLAND,

Robert Goldsborough, *William Paca*,
Samuel Chase, Esqrs.

From VIRGINIA,

Hon. *Peyton Randolph*, *George Washington*,
Patrick Henry, *Richard Bland*,
Benjamin Harrison, *Edmund Pendleton*, Esqrs.

From SOUTH-CAROLINA,

Henry Middleton, *John Rutledge*,
Christopher Gadsden, *Thomas Lynch*,
Edward Rutledge, Esqrs.

THE Congress proceeded to the choice of a Pre-
sident, when the Hon. *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; was
unanimously elected.

Mr. *Charles Thomson* was unanimously chosen
Secretary.

THE Gentlemen from the several Colonies pro-
duced

duced their respective credentials, which were read and approved, as follows:

Province of } At a Meeting of the Deputies appointed by the several
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. } towns in this Province, held at
Exeter in the County of Rockingham, 21st July, 1774, for the election of Delegates, on behalf of this Province, to join the General Congress proposed; Present 85 Members;

The Hon *John Wentworth*, Esq; in the Chair;

Voted, THAT Major *John Sullivan*, and Colonel *Nathaniel Folsom*, Esqrs. be appointed and empowered as Delegates, on the part of this Province, to attend and assist in the General Congress of Delegates from the other Colonies, at such time and place, as may be appointed, to devise, consult, and adopt measures, as may have the most likely tendency to extricate the Colonies from their present difficulties, to secure and perpetuate their rights, liberties, and privileges, and to restore that peace, harmony, and mutual confidence, which once happily subsisted between the Parent Country and her Colonies.

J. Wentworth, Chairman.

Province of } In the House of Representatives, June 17, 1774:
MASSACHUSETTS-BAY. }

THIS House having duly considered and being deeply affected with the unhappy differences, which have long subsisted and are increasing between Great Britain and the American Colonies, do resolve, That a meeting of Committees from the several Colonies on this Continent is highly expedient and necessary, to consult upon the present state of the Colonies, and the miseries to which

they are and must be reduced by the operation of certain acts of Parliament respecting America, and to deliberate and determine upon wise and proper measures to be by them recommended to all the Colonies, for the recovery and establishment of their just rights and liberties, civil and religious, and the restoration of union and harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies, most ardently desired by all good Men.—Therefore Resolved, That the Hon. *James Bowdoin*, Esq; the Hon. *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *John Adams* and *Robert Treat Paine*, Esqrs. be, and they are hereby appointed a Committee on the part of this Province, for the purposes aforesaid, any three of whom to be a quorum; to meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Burgesses, or Representatives, or by Convention, or by the Committees of Correspondence appointed by the respective Houses of Assembly, in the City of Philadelphia, or any other place that shall be judged most suitable by the Committee, on the 1st Day of September next; and that the Speaker of the House be directed, in a letter to the Speakers of the Houses of Burgesses or Representatives in the several Colonies, to inform them of the substance of these Resolves.

Samuel Adams, Clerk.

RHODE-ISLAND. } By the Hon. *Joseph Wanton*,
Esq; Governour, Captain General and Commander in Chief of and over the English Colony of Rhode-Island, and Providence Plantations, in New England, in America.

To

To the Hon. *Stephen Hopkins*, Esq; and the Hon.
Samuel Ward, Esq; greeting.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the Colony
aforesaid have nominated and appointed you the
said *Stephen Hopkins* and *Samuel Ward* to represent
the People of this Colony in a General Congress of
Representatives from this and the other Colonies,
at such time and place as should be agreed upon
by the major part of the Committees appointed or
to be appointed by the Colonies in general, I do
therefore hereby authorize, impower and commis-
sionate you the said *Stephen Hopkins* and *Samuel
Ward* to repair to the City of Philadelphia, it be-
ing the place agreed upon by the major part of
the Colonies, and there, in behalf of this Colony,
to meet and join with the Commissioners or Dele-
gates from the other Colonies, in consulting upon
proper measures to obtain a repeal of the several
acts of the British Parliament for levying taxes
upon his Majesty's subjects in America, without
their consent, and particularly an act lately passed
for blocking up the port of Boston, and upon pro-
per measures to establish the rights and liberties
of the Colonies upon a just and solid foundation,
agreeable to the instructions given you by the Ge-
neral Assembly.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of
the said Colony this 10th day of August,
in the year of our Lord 1774, and the
14th of the reign of his most Sacred
Majesty George the Third by the grace
of God, King of Great Britain, &c.

J. Wanton.

By his Honour's command,
Henry Ward, Secretary.

CON-

CONNECTICUT. } In the House of Representatives
of the Colony of Connecticut,
June 3d, 1774.

WHEREAS a Congress of Commissioners from the several British Colonies in America is proposed by some of our neighbouring Colonies, and thought necessary, and whereas it may be found expedient that such Congress should be convened before the next sessions of this Assembly,

Resolved by this House, That the Committee of Correspondence be, and they are hereby impowered, on application to them made, or from time to time, as may be found necessary, to appoint a suitable number to attend such Congress or Convention of Commissioners, or Committees of the several Colonies in British America; and the persons thus to be chosen shall be and they are hereby directed, in behalf of this Colony, to attend such Congress, to consult and advise on proper measures for advancing the best good of the Colonies, and such conferences from time to time to report to this House.

A true Extract and Copy from the Journal of the House.

William Williams, Clerk.

Colony of CONNECTICUT, ff.

NEW-LONDON, July 13th, 1774.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for this Colony,

THE Hon. *Ebenezer Silliman*, Esq; in the chair.

THE Hon. *Eliphalet Dyer*, the Hon. *William Samuel Johnson*, *Erastus Wolcott*, *Silas Deane* and *Richard Law*, Esqrs. were nominated, pursuant to the act of the Hon. House of Representatives of the

the said Colony, at their sessions in May last, either three of which are hereby authorized and empowered, in behalf of this Colony, to attend the General Congress of the Colonies proposed to be held at Philadelphia, on the first day of September next, or at such other time and place as shall be agreed on by the Colonies, to consult and advise with the Commissioners or Committees of the several English Colonies in America, on proper measures for advancing the best good of the Colonies.

Signed, *Ebenezer Silliman, William Williams, Benjamin Payne, Erastus Wolcott, Joseph Trumbull, Samuel H. Parsons, Nathaniel Wale, jun. Silas Deane.*

HARTFORD, August 1774.

At a meeting of the Committee of Correspondence for this Colony.

Erastus Wolcott, chairman.

THE Hon. *William Samuel Johnson, Erastus Wolcott*, and *Richard Law*, Esqrs. nominated by this Committee at New-London, on the 13th of July last, as persons proper to attend the General Congress, to be held at Philadelphia, on the first of September next, as by said appointment, being unable by reason of previous engagements and the state of their health, to attend said Congress, on behalf of this Colony, the Hon. *Roger Sherman*, and *Joseph Trumbull*, Esqrs. were nominated in the place of the aforesaid gentlemen, as persons proper to attend said Congress, in behalf of this Colony, either of which are empowered, with the

the Hon. *Eliphalet Dyer* and *Silas Deane*, Esqrs. for that purpose.

Signed, *William Williams*, *Benjamin Payne*, *Joseph Trumbull*, *Nathaniel Wale*, jun.
Samuel H. Parsons, *Samuel Bishop*.

NEW-YORK. By duly certified polls, taken by proper persons in seven wards, it appears, that *James Duane*, *John Jay*, *Philip Livingston*, *Isaac Low*, and *John Alsop*, Esqrs. were elected as Delegates for the city and county of New-York, to attend the Congress at Philadelphia, the first day of September next; and at a meeting of the Committees of several districts in the county of West-Chester, the same gentlemen were appointed to represent that county: Also, by a letter from *Jacob Lansing*, jun. chairman, in behalf of the Committee for Albany, it appears that that city and county had adopted the same for their Delegates. By another letter it appears, that the Committee from the several districts in the county of Dutchess, had likewise adopted the same as Delegates to represent that county in Congress, and that Committees of other towns approve of them as their Delegates.

By a writing duly attested it appears, the county of Suffolk, in the Colony of New-York, have appointed Colonel *William Floyd* to represent them in Congress.

NEW-JERSEY. To *James Kinsey*, *William Livingston*, *John Dehart*, *Stephen Crane*, and *Richard Smith*, Esqrs. each and every of you.

THE Committees appointed by the several counties of the Colony of New-Jersey, to nominate Deputies to represent the same in General Congress

gress of Deputies, from the other Colonies in America, convened at the city of New-Brunswick, have nominated and appointed, and do hereby nominate and appoint you, and each of you, Deputies, to represent the Colony of New-Jersey, in the said general Congress. In testimony whereof, the chairman of the said several Committees here met, have hereunto set their hands, this twenty-third day of July, in the fourteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord King George the Third, and in the year of our Lord 1774.

Signed, *William P. Smith, Jacob Ford, John Moores, Robert Johnson, Robert Field, Robert Friend Price, Peter Zabriskie, Samuel Tucker, Edward Taylor, Hendrick Fijber, Archibald Stewart, Thomas Anderson, Abia Brown, Mark Thompson.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

Extract from Votes of the Assembly.

FRIDAY, July 22d, 1774, A. M.

THE Committee of the whole House taking into their most serious consideration the unfortunate differences which have long subsisted between Great-Britain and the American colonies, and being greatly encreased by the operation and effects of divers late acts of the British Parliament.

Resolved, N. C. D. That there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies be held as soon as conveniently may be, to consult together upon the present unhappy state of the Colonies, and to form and adopt a plan for the purposes of obtaining redress of American grievances, ascertaining American

can rights upon the most solid and constitutional principles, and for establishing that union and harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies, which is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of both.

Eodem die, P. M.

THE House resumed the consideration of the resolve from the Committee of the whole House, and after some debate thereon, adopting and confirming the same,

Resolved, N. C. D. That the Hon. *Joseph Galloway*, Speaker, *Samuel Rhoads*, *Thomas Mifflin*, *Charles Humphreys*, *John Morton*, *George Ross*, and *Edward Biddle*, Esquires, be and they are hereby appointed a Committee, on the part of this Province, for the purposes aforesaid, and that they or any four of them do meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies, as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Representatives, or by Convention, or by the provincial or colony Committees, at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on by such Committees.

The three counties **NEW-CASTLE, KENT, and SUSSEX**, on Delaware.

August 1. 1774. A. M.

THE representatives of the freemen of the government of the counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, met at New-Castle, in pursuance of circular letters from the Speaker of the House, who was requested to write and forward the same to the members of assembly, by the Committees of Correspondence for the several counties aforesaid, chosen and appointed for that among other purposes, by the freeholders and freemen of the

the said counties respectively: And having chosen a chairman, and read the Resolves of the three respective counties, and sundry letters from the Committees of Correspondence along the continent, they unanimously entered into the following resolution, viz.

WE the Representatives aforesaid, by virtue of the power delegated to us as aforesaid, taking into our most serious consideration the several acts of the British Parliament, for restraining manufactures in his Majesty's colonies and plantations in North America,—for taking away the property of the Colonists without their participation or consent,—for the introduction of the arbitrary powers of excise into the customs here,—for the making all revenue causes triable without Jury, and under the decision of a single dependent Judge,—for the trial, in England, of persons accused of capital crimes, committed in the Colonies,—for the shutting up the port of Boston,—for new modeling the government of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the operation of the same on the property, liberty, and lives of the Colonists; and also considering, that the most eligible mode of determining upon the premises, and of endeavouring to procure relief and redress of our grievances, would have been by us assembled in a legislative capacity, but that as the House had adjourned to the 30th day of September next, and it is not to be expected that his Honour the Governor would call us, by writs of summons, on this occasion, having refused to do the like in his other province of Pennsylvania; the next most proper method, of answering the expectations and desires of our constituents, and of contributing our aid to the general cause of America, is to appoint Commis-

tioners or Deputies, in behalf of the people of this government, to meet and act with those, appointed by the other Provinces, in general Congress; and we do therefore, unanimously nominate and appoint *Cæsar Rodney, Thomas M'Kean, and George Read*, Esquires, or any two of them, Deputies, on the part and behalf of this government, in a general continental Congress, proposed to be held at the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in September next, or at any other time or place that may be generally agreed on, then and there to consult and advise with the Deputies from the other Colonies, and to determine upon all such prudent and lawful measures as may be judged most expedient for the Colonies immediately and unitedly to adopt, in order to obtain relief for an oppressed people, and the redress of our general grievances.

Signed, by order of the Convention,
Cæsar Rodney, Chairman.

MARYLAND. At a meeting of the Committees appointed by the several counties of the Province of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, the 22d day of June, 1774, and continued, by adjournment, from day to day, till the 25th of the same month;

Matthew Tilghman, Esq; in the chair.
John Duckett, Clerk.

Resolved, THAT *Matthew Tilghman, Thomas Johnson, jun. Robert Goldsborough, William Paca, and Samuel Chase, Esqrs.* or any two or more of them, be Deputies for this Province, to attend a General Congress of Deputies from the Colonies, at such time and place as may be agreed on, to effect one general plan of conduct, operating on the commercial connection of the Colonies with the Mother Country,

Country, for the relief of Boston, and preservation of American liberty.

VIRGINIA. MONDAY, the first of August, in the year of our Lord, 1774. At a General Meeting of Delegates from the different counties in this Colony, convened in the city of Williamsburgh, to take under their consideration the present critical and alarming situation of the continent of North America;

Hon. *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; in the Chair;

It was unanimously *Resolved*, That it is the opinion of this Meeting, that it will be highly conducive to the security and happiness of the British Empire, that a General Congress of Deputies from all the Colonies assemble, as soon as the nature of their situations will admit, to consider of the most proper and effectual manner of so operating on the commercial connection of the Colonies with the Mother-country, as to procure redress for the much-injured province of Massachusetts-Bay, to secure British America from the ravage and ruin of arbitrary taxes, and speedily to procure the return of that harmony and union so beneficial to the whole empire, and so ardently desired by all British America.

FRIDAY, August 5th, 1774.

THE Meeting proceeded to the choice of Delegates to represent this Colony in General Congress, when the Honourable *Peyton Randolph*, *Richard-Henry Lee*, *George Washington*, *Patrick Henry*, *Richard Bland*, *Benjamin Harrison*, and *Edmund Pendleton*, Esquires, were appointed for that purpose.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.
In the Commons House of Assembly, Tuesday the 2d day of August, 1774.

COLONEL POWELL acquainted the House, that
B during

during the recess of this House, viz. on the sixth, seventh, and eighth days of July last, at a General Meeting of the inhabitants of this Colony, they having under consideration the acts of Parliament lately passed with regard to the port of Boston and Colony of Massachusetts-Bay, as well as other American grievances, had nominated and appointed the Honourable *Henry Middleton, John Rutledge, Thomas Lynch, Christopher Gadsden, and Edward Rutledge*, Esqrs. Deputies on the part and behalf of this Colony, to meet the Deputies of the other Colonies of North America, in General Congress, the first Monday in September next, at Philadelphia, or at any other time and place that may be generally agreed on, there to consider the Acts lately passed, and Bills depending in Parliament with regard to the port of Boston and colony of Massachusetts-Bay, which Acts and Bills in the precedent and consequences, affect the whole continent of America: also the Grievances under which America labours, by reason of the several Acts of Parliament, that impose taxes or duties for raising a revenue, and lay unnecessary restraints and burdens on trade: and of the Statutes, Parliamentary Acts, and Royal Instructions, which make an invidious distinction between his Majesty's subjects in Great Britain and America:—with full power and authority to concert, agree to, and effectually prosecute such legal measures, as in the opinion of the said Deputies, and of the Deputies so to be assembled, shall be most likely to obtain a repeal of the said Acts, and a redress of those Grievances: And thereupon moved, that this House do resolve to recognize, ratify, and confirm the said appointment of the Deputies for the purposes aforesaid.

Resolved, N. C. D. THAT this House do recognize, ratify, and confirm the appointment of the said

said Deputies for the purposes mentioned in the said motion.

Attested. *Thomas Farr, jun, Clerk.*

TUESDAY, September 6, 1774, A. M.

The Congress met according to adjournment.

Present. THE same Members as yesterday, and moreover from the colony of Virginia, *Richard Henry Lee, Esquire.*

THE Congress resuming the consideration of rules of conduct to be observed in debating and determining questions that come under consideration ;

Resolved, THAT in determining questions in this Congress, each Colony or Province shall have one vote ; the Congress not being possessed of, or at present able to procure proper materials for ascertaining the importance of each Colony.

Resolved, THAT no person shall speak more than twice on the same point, without leave of the Congress.

Resolved, THAT no question shall be determined the day on which it is agitated and debated, if any one of the Colonies desire the determination to be postponed to another day.

Resolved, THAT the door be kept shut during the time of business, and that the Members consider themselves under the strongest obligations of honour, to keep the proceedings secret, until the majority shall direct them to be made public.

Resolved, THAT a Committee be appointed to state the rights of the Colonies in general, the several instances in which those rights are violated or infringed, and the means most proper to be pursued for obtaining a restoration of them.

Ordered, THAT the appointment of the Committee, and the number of which it shall consist, be deferred until to-morrow:

Resolved, THAT a Committee be appointed to examine and report the several Statutes which affect the Trade and Manufactures of the Colonies.

SAME order as above respecting the appointment and number of this Committee.

Resolved, THAT the Reverend Mr. Duché be desired to open the Congress to-morrow morning with prayers, at the Carpenter's Hall, at nine o'clock.

Thomas Johnson, jun. Esq; one of the Delegates from Maryland, attended and took his seat.

EXTRACT from the Minutes of the Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia, dated August 31st, 1774, directed to the President, was read, as follows:

" Upon motion, ordered,
" THAT the Librarian furnish the Gentlemen, who are to meet in Congress, with the use of such books as they may have occasion for, during their sitting, taking a receipt for them.

" Signed by order of the Directors,
William Attmore, Sec."

Ordered,

THAT the thanks of the Congress be returned to the Directors of the Library Company of Philadelphia, for their obliging order.

Adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, September 7, 1774, A. M.

AGREEABLE to the resolve of yesterday, the Meeting was opened with prayers by the reverend Mr. Duché.

Voted, THAT the thanks of the Congress be given to Mr. Duché, by Mr. Cushing and Mr. Ward, for performing divine service, and for the excellent prayer, which he composed and delivered on the occasion.

THE

THE Congress taking into consideration the appointment of the Committees, a vote was taken on the number of which the first Committee should consist, and by a great majority, Resolved that it should consist of two from each of the colonies, as follows :

From NEWHAMPSHIRE,
Major *John Sullivan*, and Col. *Folsom*.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY,
Mr. *Samuel Adams*, and Mr. *John Adams*.

RHODE-ISLAND,
Mr. *Hopkins*, and Mr. *Ward*.

CONNECTICUT,
Colonel *Dyer*, and Mr. *Sberman*.

NEW-YORK,
Mr. *James Duane*, and Mr. *John Jay*.

NEW-JERSEY,
Mr. *Livingston*, and Mr. *Debart*.

PENNSYLVANIA,
Mr. *Joseph Galloway*, and Mr. *Edward Biddle*.

DELAWARE GOVERNMENT,
Mr. *Cesar Rodney*, and Mr. *M'Kean*.

MARYLAND,
Mr. *Thomas Johnson*, and Mr. *Goldsbrough*.

VIRGINIA,
Mr. *Lee*, and Mr. *Pendleton*.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,
Mr. *Lynch*, and Mr. *J. Rutledge*.

AGREED that the second Committee consist of one chosen from each colony, as follows :

NEWHAMPSHIRE, Mr. *Sullivan*.

MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, Mr. *Cushing*.

RHODE-ISLAND, Mr. *Hopkins*.

CONNECTICUT, Mr. *Deane*.

NEW-YORK, Mr. *Low*.

NEW-JERSEY, Mr. *Kinsey*.

PENNSYLVANIA, Mr. *Missin.*

DELAWARE GOVERNMENT, Mr. *Read.*

MARYLAND, Mr. *Chase.*

VIRGINIA, Mr. *Henry.*

SOUTH-CAROLINA, Mr. *Gadsden.*

Ordered, THAT *Iaac Lefevre* and *James Lynch* be employed as door-keepers and messengers to this Congress.

Resolved, THAT the President may adjourn the Congress from day to day, when he finds there is no business prepared to be laid before them, and may, when he finds it necessary, call them together before the time to which they may stand adjourned.

Adjourned 'till to-morrow morning, nine o'clock.

THE President, agreeable to the resolve of the seventh instant, adjourned the Congress from day to day till

MONDAY, *September 12, 1774.*

The Congress met.

Matthew Tilghman, Esq; one of the Delegates from Maryland, appeared and took his seat.

No business being prepared for the Congress, the President adjourned it till Tuesday, and from Tuesday till Wednesday,

WEDNESDAY, *September 14, 1774, A. M.*

William Hooper and *Joseph Hewes*, Esquires, two of the Deputies from North-Carolina, attended the Congress, and produced their credentials, as follows :

North-Carolina, AT a general meeting of Deputies of the inhabitants of this province, Newbern, the 25th day of August, 1774.

Resolved,

Resolved, THAT we approve of the proposall of a General Congress, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, on the twentieth day of September next, then and there to deliberate upon the present state of British America, and to take such measures as they may deem prudent, to effect the purpose of describing with certainty the rights of Americans, repairing the breach made in those rights, and for guarding them for the future from any such violations done under the sanction of public authority.

Resolved, That *William Hooper*, *Joseph Hewes*, and *Richard Caswell*, Esquires, and every of them, be Deputies to attend such Congress, and they are hereby invested with such powers, as may make any acts done by them, or consent given in behalf of this province, obligatory in honour upon every inhabitant hereof, who is not an alien to his country's good and an apostate to the liberties of America.

Signed, *John Hervey*, Moderator.

Attested, *Andrew Knox*, Clerk.

The above being read and approved, the Deputies took their seats.

Henry Wisner, a Delegate from the county of Orange, in the Colony of New-York, appeared at Congress, and produced a certificate of his election by the said county; which being read and approved, he took his seat in Congress as a Deputy for the Colony of New-York.

George Ross, one of the Delegates for the Province of Pennsylvania, and *John Alsop*, Esq; one of the Delegates for the Colony of New-York, appeared and took their seats in Congress.

Ordered, THAT *William Hooper* and *Joseph Hewes*, Esquires, from North-Carolina, be added to the Committee appointed to state the rights of the Colonies.

Ordered, THAT *William Hooper*, Esq; be one of the Committee appointed to report the statutes which affect the trade, &c. of the Colonies.

THE Delegates from the province of Massachusetts-Bay, agreeable to a request from the joint Committees of every town and district in the county of Middlesex, in the said province, communicated to the Congress the proceedings of those Committees at Concord, on the 30th and 31st days of August last; which were read.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

No business being prepared, the Congress was adjourned from day to day, till Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, September 17, 1774, A. M.

The Congress met according to adjournment.

Richard Caswell, Esq; one of the Deputies from North-Carolina, appeared, and took his seat in Congress.

THE Resolutions entered into by the Delegates from the several towns and districts in the county of Suffolk, in the province of the Massachusetts-Bay, on Tuesday the 6th of September, and their Address to his Excellency Governor Gage, dated the 9th, were laid before the Congress; and are as follows:

At a meeting of the Delegates of every town and district in the county of Suffolk, on Tuesday the 6th of September, at the house of Mr. *Richard Woodward*, of Deadham, and by adjournment, at the house of Mr. — *Vose*, of Milton, on Friday the 9th instant; *Joseph Palmer*, Esq; being chosen Moderator, and *William Thompson*, Esq; Clerk; a Committee was chosen to bring in a Report to the Convention; and the following being

being several times read, and put paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously voted, viz.

WHEREAS the power but not the justice, the vengeance but not the wisdom of Great Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged, and excited our fugitive parents from their native shores, now pursues us their guiltless children with unrelenting severity: And whereas this then savage and uncultivated desert was purchased by the toil and treasure, or acquired by the blood and valour of those our venerable progenitors; to us they bequeathed the dear-bought inheritance; to our care and protection they consigned it, and the most sacred obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious obligations unfettered by power, unclogged with shackles, to our innocent and beloved offspring. On the fortitude, on the wisdom, and on the exertions of this important day, is suspended the fate of this new world, and of unborn millions. If a boundless extent of continent, swarming with millions, will tamely submit to live, move, and have their being at the arbitrary will of a licentious Minister, they basely yield to voluntary slavery, and future generations shall load their memories with incessant execrations. On the other hand, if we arrest the hand which would ransack our pockets, if we disarm the parricide which points the dagger to our bosoms, if we nobly defeat that fatal edict which proclaims a power to frame laws for us in all cases whatsoever, thereby entailing the endless and numberless curses of slavery upon us, our heirs and their heirs for ever; if we successfully resist that unparalleled usurpation of unconstitutional power—whereby our capital is robbed of the means of life; whereby the streets of Boston are thronged with military executioners; whereby our coasts are lined and harbours

crouded

crowded with ships of war; whereby the charter of the Colony, that sacred barrier against the encroachments of tyranny, is mutilated and in effect annihilated; whereby a murderous law is framed to shelter villains from the hands of justice; whereby the unalienable and inestimable inheritance, which we derived from nature, the constitution of Britain, and the privileges warranted to us in the charter of the Province, is totally wrecked, annulled, and vacated; posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved them free and happy; and while we enjoy the rewards and blessings of the faithful, the torrent of panegyrists will roll our reputations to that latest period, when the streams of time shall be absorbed in the abyss of eternity.— Therefore we have Resolved, and do Resolve,

1. THAT whereas his Majesty George the Third is the rightful successor to the throne of Great Britain, and justly entitled to the allegiance of the British realm, and agreeable to compact, of the English Colonies in America;—therefore we, the heirs and successors of the first planters of this Colony, do cheerfully acknowledge the said George the Third to be our rightful Sovereign, and that said covenant is the tenure and claim on which are founded our allegiance and submission.

2. THAT it is an indispensable duty which we owe to God, our country, ourselves, and posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power to maintain, defend, and preserve those civil and religious rights and liberties, for which many of our fathers fought, bled, and died, and to hand them down entire to future generations.

3. THAT the late Acts of the British Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the established form of government in this Colony,

Colony, and for screening the most flagitious violators of the laws of the Province from a legal trial, are gross infractions of those rights to which we are justly entitled by the laws of nature, the British constitution, and the charter of the Province.

4. THAT no obedience is due from this Province to either or any part of the Acts above-mentioned, but that they be rejected as the attempts of a wicked Administration to enslave America.

5. THAT so long as the Justices of our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in this county are appointed, or hold their places, by any other tenure than that which the charter and the laws of the Province direct, they must be considered as under undue influence, and are therefore unconstitutional officers, and as such no regard ought to be paid to them by the people of this county.

6. THAT if the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Assize, &c. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the General Sessions of the Peace, shall sit and act during their present disqualified state, this county will support and bear harmless all Sheriffs and their Deputies, Constables, Jurors, and other Officers, who shall refuse to carry into execution the orders of said courts; and, as far as possible to prevent the many inconveniences which must be occasioned by a suspension of the Courts of Justice, we do most earnestly recommend it to all creditors, that they shew all reasonable and even generous forbearance to their debtors, and to all debtors, to pay their just debts with all possible speed; and if any disputes relative to debts or trespasses shall arise, which cannot be settled by the parties, we recommend it to them to submit all such causes to arbitration; and it is our opinion that
the

the contending parties or either of them, who shall refuse so to do, ought to be considered as co-operating with the enemies of this country.

7. THAT it be recommended to the Collectors of taxes, Constables, and all other officers who have public monies in their hands, to retain the same, and not to make any payment thereof to the provincial county treasurer, until the civil government of the province is placed upon a constitutional foundation, or until it shall otherwise be ordered by the proposed Provincial Congress.

8. THAT the persons who have accepted seats at the Council Board, by virtue of a mandamus from the King, in conformity to the late act of the British Parliament, entitled "An Act for the regulating the government of the Massachusetts-Bay," have acted in direct violation of the duty they owe to their country, and have thereby given great and just offence to this people : Therefore Resolved, That this county do recommend it to all persons, who have so highly offended by accepting said departments, and have not already publicly resigned their seats at the Council Board, to make public resignations of their places at said Board, on or before the 20th day of this instant September ; and that all persons refusing so to do shall, from and after said day, be considered by this county as obstinate and incorrigible enemies to this country.

9. THAT the fortifications begun and now carrying on upon Boston Neck, are justly alarming to this county, and give us reason to apprehend some hostile intention against that town, more especially as the Commander in Chief has in a very extraordinary manner removed the powder from the magazine at Charlestown, and has also forbidden the keeper of the magazine at Boston, to deliver out to the

the owners the powder which they had lodged in said magazine.

10. THAT the late act of Parliament for establishing the Roman Catholic religion and the French laws in that extensive country now called Quebec, is dangerous in an extreme degree to the Protestant religion and to the civil rights and liberties of all America; and therefore, as men and Protestant Christians, we are indispensably obliged to take all proper measures for our security.

11. THAT whereas our enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy prey of this numerous, brave, and hardy people, from an apprehension that they are unacquainted with military discipline, we therefore, for the honour, defence, and security of this county and province, advise, as it has been recommended to take away all commissions from the officers of the militia, that those who now hold commissions, or such other persons be elected in each town as officers in the militia, as shall be judged of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and who have evidenced themselves the inflexible friends to the rights of the people; and that the inhabitants of those towns and districts, who are qualified, do use their utmost diligence to acquaint themselves with the art of war as soon as possible, and do for that purpose appear under arms at least once every week.

12. THAT during the present hostile appearances on the part of Great Britain, notwithstanding the many insults and oppressions which we most sensibly resent, yet, nevertheless, from our affection to his Majesty, which we have at all times evidenced, we are determined to act merely upon the defensive,

so

so long as such conduct may be vindicated by reason and the principles of self-preservation, but no longer.

13. THAT as we understand it has been in contemplation to apprehend sundry persons of this county, who have rendered themselves conspicuous in contending for the violated rights and liberties of their countrymen, we do recommend, should such an audacious measure be put in practice, to seize and keep in safe custody every servant of the present tyrannical and unconstitutional government, throughout the county and province, until the persons so apprehended be liberated from the hands of our adversaries, and restored safe and uninjured to their respective friends and families.

14. THAT until our rights are fully restored to us, we will, to the utmost of our power, and we recommend the same to the other counties, withhold all commerical intercourse with Great Britain, Ireland, and the West-Indies, and abstain from the consumption of British merchandize and manufactures, and especially of East-India teas and piece goods, with such additions, alterations, and exceptions only, as the General Congress of the Colonies may agree to.

15. THAT under our present circumstances it is incumbent on us to encourage arts and manufactures among us by all means in our power; and that

we be and are hereby appointed a Committee to consider of the best ways and means to promote and establish the same, and to report to this Convention as soon as may be.

16. THAT the exigencies of our public affairs demand

demand that a Provincial Congress be called, to consult such measures as may be adapted, and vigorously executed by the whole people; and we do recommend it to the several towns in this county, to choose members for such a Provincial Congress, to be holden at Concord on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

17. THAT this county, confiding in the wisdom and integrity of the continental Congress now sitting at Philadelphia, pay all due respect and submission to such measures as may be recommended by them to the Colonies, for the restoration and establishment of their just rights, civil and religious, and for renewing that harmony and union between Great Britain and the Colonies so earnestly wished for by all good men.

18. THAT whereas the universal uneasiness which prevails among all orders of men, arising from the wicked and oppressive measures of the present Administration, may influence some unthinking persons to commit outrage upon private property; we would heartily recommend to all persons of this community not to engage in any routs, riots, or licentious attacks upon the properties of any person whatsoever, as being subversive of all order and government; but by a steady, manly, uniform and persevering opposition, to convince our enemies that in a contest so important, in a cause so solemn, our conduct shall be such as to merit the approbation of the wise, and the admiration of the brave and free of every age and of every country.

19. THAT should our enemies, by any sudden manœuvres, render it necessary to ask the aid and assistance of our brethren in the country, some

One of the Committee of Correspondence, or a Select Man of such town, or the town adjoining, where such hostilities shall commence, or shall be expected to commence, shall dispatch couriers with written messages to the Select Men or Committees of Correspondence of the several towns in the vicinity, with a written account of such matter; who shall dispatch others to Committees more remote, until proper and sufficient assistance be obtained; and that the expence of said couriers be defrayed by the county, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the provincial Congress.

At a meeting of Delegates from the several towns and districts in the county of Suffolk, held at Milton on Friday the 9th day of September 1774—*Voted,*

THAT Doctor Joseph Warren of Boston, &c. be a Committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor, to inform him that this county are alarmed at the fortifications making on Boston Neck, and to remonstrate against the same, and the repeated insults offered by the soldiery to persons passing and repassing into that town, and to confer with him upon those subjects.

Attest, *William Thompson*, Clerk.

To his Excellency THOMAS GAGE, ESQUIRE,
Captain General and Commander in Chief of his
Majesty's Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

May it please your Excellency,

THE county of Suffolk being greatly, and in their opinion justly, alarmed at the formidable appearances of hostility now threatening his Majesty's

jecty's good subjects of this county, and more particularly of the town of Boston, the loyal and faithful capital of this province; beg leave to address your Excellency, and represent, that the apprehensions of the people are more particularly increased by the dangerous design now carrying into execution of repairing and manning the fortification at the south entrance of the town of Boston, which when completed may at any time be improved to aggravate the miseries of that already impoverished and distressed city, by intercepting the wanted and necessary intercourse between the town and country, and compel the wretched inhabitants to the most ignominious state of humiliation and vassalage, by depriving them of the necessary supplies of provision for which they are chiefly dependant on that communication: We have been informed that your Excellency, in consequence of the application of the Select-Men of Boston, has indeed disavowed any intention to injure the town in your present manœuvres, and expressed your purpose to be for the security of the troops and his Majesty's subjects in the town; we are at a loss to guess, may it please your Excellency, from whence your want of confidence in the loyal and orderly people of this vicinity could originate; a measure so formidable, carried into execution from a pre-conceived though causeless jealousy of the insecurity of his Majesty's troops and subjects in the town, deeply wounds the loyalty, and is an additional injury to the faithful subjects of this county, and affords them a strong motive for this application: we therefore intreat your Excellency to desist from your design; assuring your Excellency that the

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people of this county are by no means disposed to injure his Majesty's troops; they think themselves aggrieved and oppressed by the late Acts of Parliament, and are resolved, by divine assistance, never to submit to them; but have no inclination to commence a war with his Majesty's troops: and beg leave to observe to your Excellency, that the ferment now excited in the minds of the people is occasioned by some late transactions, by seizing the powder in the arsenal at Charles-Town, by withholding the powder lodged in the magazine of the town of Boston from the legal proprietors, insulting, beating, and abusing passengers to and from the town by the soldiery, in which they have been encouraged by some of their officers, putting the people in fear, and menacing them in their nightly patrol into the neighbouring towns, and more particularly by the fortifying the sole avenue by land to the town of Boston.

In duty therefore to his Majesty and to your Excellency, and for the restoration of order and security to this county, we the Delegates from the several towns in this county, being commissioned for this purpose, beg your Excellency's attention to this our humble and faithful Address; assuring you that nothing less than an immediate removal of the ordnance, and restoring the entrance into the town to its former state, and an effectual stop of all insults and abuses in future, can place the inhabitants of this county in that state of peace and tranquillity in which every free subject ought to be.

His Excellency was waited on to know if he would

would receive the Committee with the above-written address; but desiring he might have a copy of it in a private way, that so when he received it from the Committee he might have an answer prepared for them, he was accordingly furnished with a copy; his Excellency then declared that he would receive the Committee on Monday at 12 o'clock.

SATURDAY, September 10, 1774.

THE Congress taking the foregoing into consideration,

Resolved unanimously, THAT this assembly deeply feels the suffering of their countrymen in the Massachusetts Bay, under the operation of the late unjust, cruel, and oppressive acts of the British Parliament—that they most thoroughly approve the wisdom and fortitude, with which opposition to these wicked ministerial measures has hitherto been conducted, and they earnestly recommend to their brethren a perseverance in the same firm and temperate conduct, as expressed in the resolutions determined upon at a meeting of the Delegates for the county of Suffolk, on Tuesday the 6th instant, trusting that the effect of the united efforts of North America, in their behalf, will carry such conviction to the British nation, of the unwise, unjust, and ruinous policy of the present Administration, as quickly to introduce better men and wiser measures.

Resolved unanimously, THAT contributions from all the colonies for supplying the necessities and alleviating

leviating the distresses of our brethren at Boston ought to be continued, in such manner and so long as their occasions may require.

Ordered, THAT a copy of the above resolutions be transmitted to Boston by the President.

Ordered, THAT these resolutions, together with the resolutions of the county of Suffolk, be published in the news papers.

THE Committee appointed to examine and report the several statutes, which affect the trade and manufactures of the Colonies, brought in their report, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Adjourned till Monday morning.

MONDAY, September 19, 1774, A. M.

THE Congress met according to adjournment.

THE report brought in on Saturday being read,

Ordered, That the same be referred to the Committee appointed to state the rights of the Colonies, &c. to which Committee the Honourable *Thomas Cushing*, Esq; *Patrick Henry*, and *Thomas Mifflin*, Esqrs. were added.

Adjourned from day to day, till Thursday.

THURSDAY, September 22, 1774.

THE Congress met according to adjournment.

UPON motion,

Resolved unanimously, THAT the Congress request the Merchants and others in the several Colonies, not to send to Great Britain any orders for goods, and

and to direct the execution of all orders already sent to be delayed or suspended, until the sense of the Congress on the means to be taken for the preservation of the liberties of America is made public.

Ordered, THAT this resolution be made public by hand-bills, and by publishing it in the newspapers.

THE Committee appointed to state the rights, &c. of the Colonies, having brought in a report of rights, the same was read, and the consideration of it referred till Saturday next.

Ordered, THAT a copy of this report be made out for each Colony.

SATURDAY, September 24, 1774, A. M.

THE Congress entered upon the consideration of the report referred to this day; and after some debate, upon motion,

Resolved, THAT the Congress do confine themselves, at present, to the consideration of such rights, as have been infringed by Acts of the British Parliament since the year 1763, postponing the further consideration of the general state of American rights to a future day.

HEREUPON the Committee appointed to state the rights, &c. brought in a report of the infringements and violations of American rights, which being read—upon motion,

Resolved, THAT the consideration of this report be referred till Monday; and that the Congress in the mean time deliberate on the means most proper to be used for a restoration of our rights.—

AFTER some debate on the subject, the Congress adjourned.

MONDAY, *September 26th*, 1774, A. M.

THE Congress met according to adjournment.

John Herring, Esq; a Deputy from Orange county, in the Colony of New-York, appeared this morning, and took his seat as a Delegate for that Colony.

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the means, &c. and after several hours spent thereon, it was referred till to-morrow, to which time the Congress was adjourned.

TUESDAY, *September 27th*, 1774. A. M.

THE Congress met according to adjournment, and resuming the consideration of the means most proper to be used for a restoration of American rights,

Resolved unanimously, THAT from and after the first day of December next, there be no importation into British America, from Great Britain or Ireland, of any goods, wares or merchandize whatever, or from any other place, of any such goods, wares or merchandizes, as shall have been exported from Great Britain or Ireland; and that no such goods, wares or merchandizes imported after the said first day of December next be used or purchased.—

Adjourned till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY being taken up in the consideration and debates on the means, &c. the

the Congress met on Friday, 30th Sept. and upon the question,

Resolved, THAT from and after the 10th day of September 1775, the exportation of all merchandize, and every commodity whatsoever, to Great Britain, Ireland and the West-Indies ought to cease, unless the grievances of America are redressed before that time.—

Ordered, THAT Mr. *Cushing*, Mr. *Low*, Mr. *Mifflin*, Mr. *Lee*, and Mr. *Johnson*, be a Committee to bring in a plan for carrying into effect the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation resolved on.

SATURDAY, October 1st, 1774.

Simon Boerum, Esq; appeared in Congress as a Deputy from King's county in the Colony of New-York, and produced the credentials of his election; which being read and approved, he took his seat as a Delegate for that Colony.

THE Congress resuming the consideration of the means, &c.—upon motion,

Resolved unanimously, THAT a loyal Address to his Majesty be prepared, dutifully requesting the royal attention to the grievances that alarm and distress his Majesty's faithful subjects in North America, and entreating his Majesty's gracious interposition for the removal of such grievances; thereby to restore between Great Britain and the Colonies, that harmony so necessary to the happiness of the British empire, and so ardently desired by all America.

Agreed, That Mr. *Lee*, Mr. *J. Adams*, Mr. *Johnson*, Mr. *Henry*, and Mr. *Rutledge*, be a

Committee to prepare an Address to his Majesty.

MONDAY, October 3, 1774.

THE Congress met, according to adjournment, and after some debate,

Resolved unanimously, THAT it be an instruction to the Committee, who are appointed to draw up an address to the King.—Whereas Parliamentary taxes on America have been laid, on pretence of “defraying the expences of government, and supporting the administration of justice and defending, protecting, and securing the Colonies”—That they do assure his Majesty, that the Colonies have or will make ample provision for defraying all the necessary expences of supporting government, and the due administration of justice in the respective Colonies; that the militia, if put on a proper footing, would be amply sufficient for their defence in time of peace, that they are desirous of putting it on such a footing immediately, and that in case of war, the Colonies are ready to grant supplies for raising any further forces that may be necessary.

THE remainder of this day and the day following was taken up in deliberating and debating on matters proper to be contained in the Address to his Majesty.

WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1774.

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the subject in debate yesterday, and after some time spent thereon,

Resolved, THAT the Committee appointed to prepare

prepare an Address to his Majesty, be instructed to assure his Majesty, that in case the Colonies shall be restored to the state they were in at the close of the late war, by abolishing the system of laws and regulations—for raising a revenue in America—for extending the powers of Courts of Admiralty—for the trial of persons beyond sea for crimes committed in America—for affecting the Colony of the Massachusetts-Bay—and for altering the government and extending the limits of Canada, the jealousies which have been occasioned by such acts and regulations of Parliament, will be removed, and commerce again restored.

AN Address from William Goddard to the Congress was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, October 6th, 1774.

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the means proper to be used for a restoration of American rights. During this debate, an express from Boston arrived with a letter from the Committee of Correspondence, dated the 29th of September, which was laid before the Congress.

IN this the Committee of Correspondence inform the Congress, that they “expected some regard would have been paid to the petitions presented to their Governor, against fortifying their town in such a manner as can be accounted for only upon the supposition, that the town and country are to be treated by the soldiery as declared enemies—that the entrenchments upon the Neck are nearly completed—that cannon are mounted at the entrance of the town—that it is currently reported, that fortifications are to be erected on Corpsehill, Bacon Hill,

Hill, Fort Hill, &c. so that the fortifications, with the ships in the harbour, may absolutely command every avenue to the town both by sea and land—that a number of cannon, the property of a private Gentleman, were a few days ago seized and taken from his wharf by order of the General—that from several circumstances mentioned in the letter, there is reason to apprehend, that Boston is to be made and kept a garrisoned town;—that from all they can hear from Britain, Administration is resolved to do all in their power to force them to a submission—that when the town is inclosed, it is apprehended the inhabitants will be held as hostages for the submission of the country: they apply therefore to the Congress for advice how to act—that, if the Congress advise to quit the town, they obey—if it is judged that by maintaining their ground they can better serve the public cause, they will not shrink from hardship and danger—finally, that as the late Acts of parliament have made it impossible that there should be a due administration of justice, and all law therefore must be suspended—that as the Governor has by Proclamation prevented the meeting of the General Court—they therefore request the advice of the Congress.”

Ordered, THAT this letter be taken into consideration to-morrow morning.

THE Congress then resumed the consideration of the means, &c.

Resolved, THAT the Committee appointed to prepare the form of an association, be directed to adopt the following clause, viz.—That from and after the first day of December next, no molasses, coffee or pimento from the British plantations or from

from Dominica, or wines from Madeira and the Western Islands, or foreign Indigo be imported into these Colonies.

FRIDAY, *October 7th*, 1774.

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the letter from the Committee of Correspondence in Boston; and after some debate,

Resolved, THAT a Committee be appointed to prepare a letter to his Excellency General Gage, representing "that the town of Boston and province of Massachusetts-Bay, are considered by all America as suffering in the common cause, for their noble and spirited opposition to oppressive Acts of Parliament calculated to deprive us of our most sacred rights and privileges."—Expressing our concern, that, while the Congress are deliberating on the most peaceable means for restoring American liberty, and that harmony and intercourse which subsisted between us and the parent kingdom, so necessary to both, his Excellency, as they are informed, is raising fortifications round the town of Boston, thereby exciting well-grounded jealousies in the minds of his Majesty's faithful subjects therein, that he means to cut off all communication between them and their brethren in the country, and reduce them to a state of submission to his will, and that the foldiers under his Excellency's command are frequently violating private property, and offering various insults to the people, which must irritate their minds, and if not put a stop to, involve all America in the horrors of a civil war.—To entreat his Excellency, from the assurance we have of the peaceable disposition of the inhabitants
of

of the town of Boston and the province of the Massachusetts Bay, to discontinue his fortifications, and that a free and safe communication be restored and continued between the town of Boston and the country, and prevent all injuries on the part of the troops, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known, after the measures now adopting shall have been laid before him.

Mr. *Lynch*, Mr. *S. Adams*, and Mr. *Pendleton* are appointed a Committee to draught a letter agreeable to the foregoing resolution.

SATURDAY, *October 8*, 1774.

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the Letter from Boston.

MONDAY, *October 10*, 1774.

THE Congress resuming the consideration of the Letter from Boston ;

THE Committee brought in a draught of a Letter to General *Gage* ; and the same being read and amended, was ordered to be copied, and to be signed by the President in behalf of the Congress.

TUESDAY, *October 11*, 1774.

A COPY of the Letter to General *Gage* was brought into Congress, and agreeable to order signed by the President ; and is as follows :

“ *Phila*”

" Philadelphia, October 10, 1774."

" SIR,

" THE inhabitants of the town of Boston have informed us, the Representatives of his Majesty's faithful subjects in all the Colonies from Nova Scotia to Georgia, that the fortifications erecting within that town, the frequent invasions of private property, and the repeated insults they receive from the soldiery, have given them great reason to suspect a plan is formed very destructive to them, and tending to overthrow the liberties of America.

" YOUR Excellency cannot be a stranger to the sentiments of America, with respect to the Acts of Parliament, under the execution of which those unhappy people are oppressed; the approbation universally expressed of their conduct, and the determined resolution of the Colonies, for the preservation of their common rights, to unite in their opposition to those Acts.—In consequence of these sentiments, they have appointed us the guardians of their rights and liberties, and we are under the deepest concern, that whilst we are pursuing dutiful and peaceable measures to procure a cordial and effectual reconciliation between Great Britain and the Colonies, your Excellency should proceed in a manner that bears so hostile an appearance, and which even those oppressive Acts do not warrant.

" We entreat your Excellency to consider, what a tendency this conduct must have to irritate and force a free people, hitherto well disposed to peaceable measures, into hostilities; which may prevent the endeavours of this Congress to restore a good under-

understanding with our parent state, and may involve us in the horrors of a civil war.

“ In order therefore to quiet the minds and remove the reasonable jealousies of the people, that they may not be driven to a state of desperation, being fully persuaded of their pacific disposition towards the King's troops, could they be assured of their own safety, we hope, Sir, you will discontinue the fortifications in and about Boston, prevent any further invasions of private property, restrain the irregularities of the soldiers, and give orders that the communication between the town and country may be open, unmolested, and free.

“ Signed by order and in behalf of the
General Congress,

Peyton Randolph, President.”

As the Congress have given General Gage an assurance of the peaceable disposition of the people of Boston, and the Massachusetts Bay ;

Ordered, THAT a copy of the Resolves, be made out, and that the President inclose them in a letter to the Committee of Correspondence for the town of Boston, being the sentiments of the Congress on the matters referred to them by the Committee, in their letter of the 29th of September last.

Resolved unanimously,

THAT a Memorial be prepared to the people of British America, stating to them the necessity of a firm, united, and invariable observation of the measures recommended by the Congress, as they tender the invaluable rights and liberties derived

to them from the laws and constitution of their Country.

Also, that an Address be prepared to the People of Great Britain.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Lee, Mr. Livingston, and Mr. Jay be a Committee to prepare a draught of the Memorial and Address.

WEDNESDAY, October 12, 1774.

The Congress met according to adjournment.

THE Committee appointed to prepare a plan for carrying into effect the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, brought in a Report, which was read.

Ordered, THAT the same lie on the table for the perusal of the Members.

THE Congress then resumed the consideration of the rights and grievances of these Colonies, and after deliberating on the subject this and the following day, adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY October 14, 1774.

THE Congress met according to adjournment, and resuming the consideration of the subject under debate, made the following Declaration and Resolves.

[After the Resolutions already given in page 1, &c. of the Extracts from the Votes, comes the following:]

To these grievous acts and measures Americans cannot

cannot submit; but, it hopes their fellow-subjects in Great Britain will, on a revision of them, restore us to that state, in which both countries found happiness and prosperity, we have for the present only resolved to pursue the following peaceable measures;

1. To enter into a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement or association.
2. To prepare an Address to the people of Great Britain, and a Memorial to the inhabitants of British America. And,
3. To prepare a loyal Address to his Majesty; agreeable to Resolutions already entered into.

A LETTER being received from several Gentlemen in Georgia was read.

SATURDAY, *October 15, 1774.*

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the Plan for carrying into effect the non-importation, &c. and after some time spent on that subject adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, *October 17, 1774.*

Mr. *John Dickinson* appeared in Congress as a Deputy for the province of Pennsylvania, and produced his credentials, as follows:

“In Assembly, *October 15, 1774. A. M.*

“Upon motion by Mr. *Ross*,

“Ordered, THAT Mr. *Dickinson* be, and he is hereby added to the Committee of Deputies appointed by the late Assembly of this Province, to attend the General Congress now sitting in the city of Philadelphia on American Grievances.

“By order of the House,

“*Cha. Moore*, Clerk of the Assembly.”

THE same being approved, Mr. *Dickinson* took his

his seat as one of the Deputies for the province of Pennsylvania.

THE Congress then resumed the consideration of the plan of Association, &c. and after spending the remainder of the day on that subject, adjourned till to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *October 18, 1774.*

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the plan of Association, &c. and after sundry amendments, the same was agreed to, and ordered to be transcribed, that it may be signed by the several Members.

THE Committee appointed to prepare an Address to the People of Great Britain brought in a draught, which was read and ordered to lie on the table for the perusal of the Members, and to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, *October 19, 1774.*

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the Address to the People of Great Britain; and the same being debated by paragraphs, and sundry amendments made, the same was re-committed, in order that the amendments may be taken in.

THE Committee appointed to prepare a Memorial to the inhabitants of these Colonies, reported a draught; which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, THAT this Memorial be taken into consideration to-morrow.

[The Association was signed *October 20, 1774.*]

OCTOBER 21, 1774.

[The address to the people of Great Britain, and

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the Address to the inhabitants of the British Colonies, were agreed to this day; after which it was]

Resolved, THAT an Address be prepared to the people of Quebec, and Letters to the Colonies of St. John's, Nova Scotia, Georgia, East and West Florida, who have not Deputies to represent them in this Congress.—

Ordered, THAT Mr. *Cushing*, Mr. *Lee*, and Mr. *Dickinson*, be a Committee to prepare the above Address and Letters.

THE Address to the King being brought in, was read; and after debate,

Ordered, THAT the same be re-committed, and that Mr. *J. Dickinson* be added to the Committee.

SATURDAY, October 22, 1774.

THE honourable *Peyton Randolph*, Esq; being unable to attend, on account of indisposition, the honourable *Henry Middleton*, Esq; was chosen to supply his place as President.

AN address from *Christopher Tully* was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

Ordered, THAT the Journal of the proceedings of the Congress as corrected, be sent to the Press, and printed under the direction of Mr. *Biddle*, Mr. *Dickinson* and the Secretary.

Resolved, as the opinion of this Congress, That it will be necessary that another Congress should be held on the tenth day of May next, unless the redress of grievances, which we have desired, be obtained before that time.—And we recommend, that the same be held at the city of Philadelphia, and that all the Colonies in North-Ame-

rica chuse Députies, as soon as possible, to attend such Congress.

THE Committee appointed to prepare a letter to the Colonies of St. John's, &c. reported a draught, which was read, and being amended, the same was approved; and is as follows,

“ Philadelphia, October 22, 1774.

“ GENTLEMEN,

“ The present critical and truly alarming state
 “ of American affairs, having been considered in
 “ a General Congress of Deputies from the Colo-
 “ nies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay,
 “ Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Con-
 “ necticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania,
 “ New-Castle Kent and Suffex on Delaware,
 “ Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-
 “ Carolina, with that attention and mature deli-
 “ beration which the important nature of the case
 “ demands, they have determined, for themselves
 “ and the Colonies they represent, on the mea-
 “ sures contained in the enclosed papers; which
 “ measures they recommend to your Colony to
 “ be adopted, with all the earnestness that a
 “ well-directed zeal for American liberty can
 “ prompt.

“ So rapidly violent and unjust has been the
 “ late conduct of the British Administration against
 “ the Colonies, that either a base and slavish sub-
 “ mission, under the loss of their ancient, just and
 “ constitutional liberty, must quickly take place,
 “ or an adequate opposition be formed.

“ We pray God to take you under his pro-
 “ tection,

tection, and to preserve the freedom and happiness of the whole British empire.

“ By order of the Congress

“ *Henry Middleton, President.*”

MONDAY, *October 24, 1774:*

THE Address to the people of Quebec being brought in, was read, and after some debate was re-committed.

THE Committee, to whom the Address to the King was re-committed, reported a draught; which was read, and ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

TUESDAY, *October 25, 1774:*

THE Congress resumed the consideration of the Address to his Majesty; and the same being debated by paragraphs, was, after some amendments, approved, and ordered to be engrossed.

Resolved, THAT the Address to the King be enclosed in a letter to the several Colony Agents, in order that the same may be by them presented to his Majesty; and that the Agents be requested to call in the aid of such Noblemen and Gentlemen as are esteemed firm friends to American liberty.

Ordered, THAT Mr. Lee and Mr. Jay prepare a letter to the Agents.

WEDNESDAY, *October 26, 1774.*

THE letter to the Agents being brought in by the Committee, was read and approved, as follows—

“ *Phila:*

Philadelphia, October 26, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

WE give you the strongest proof of our reliance on your zeal and attachment to the happiness of America and the cause of liberty, when we commit the enclosed paper to your care.

We desire you will deliver the Petition into the hands of his Majesty, and after it has been presented, we wish it may be made public through the press, together with the list of grievances. And as we hope for great assistance from the spirit, virtue and justice of the nation, it is our earnest desire, that the most effectual care be taken, as early as possible, to furnish the trading cities and manufacturing towns, throughout the united kingdom, with our Memorial to the people of Great Britain.

WE doubt not, but your good sense and discernment will lead you to avail yourselves of every assistance that may be derived from the advice and friendship of all great and good men, who may incline to aid the cause of liberty and mankind.

The gratitude of America, expressed in the enclosed vote of thanks, we desire may be conveyed to the deserving objects of it, in the manner that you think will be most acceptable to them.

It is proposed that another Congress be held on the 10th of May next at this place, but in the mean time we beg the favour of you, Gentlemen, to transmit to the Speakers of the several Assemblies the earliest information of the

" most authentic accounts, you can collect, of all
 " such conduct and designs of Ministry or Parlia-
 " ment, as it may concern America to know,

" We are with unfeigned esteem and regard,

" Gentlemen, &c."

" By order and on behalf of the Congress,

" HENRY MIDDLETON, President,

" To Paul Wentworth, Esq;

" Doctr. Benj. Franklin,

" William Bollan, Esq;

" Arthur Lee, Esq;

" Thomas Life, Esq;

" Edmund Burke, Esq;

" Charles Garth, Esq;"

*[The Address to the inhabitants of Quebec being
 agreed to, it was]*

Resolved, THAT the Address of the Congress to
 the people of Quebec be signed by the President ;
 and that the Delegates of the province of Pennsyl-
 vania superintend the translating, printing, pub-
 lishing and dispersing it : And it is recommended
 by the Congress to the Delegates of New-Hamp-
 shire, Massachusetts-Bay and New-York, to assist
 in and forward the dispersion of the said Ad-
 dress.

Two copies of the Address to the King being
 engrossed and compared, were signed at the table
 by all the Members,

Resolved,

Resolved, THAT the thanks of this Congress be given to the honourable House of Representatives of the Colony of Pennsylvania, for their politeness to this Congress; and that the Delegates for this Colony be a Committee to communicate this resolution to the said honourable House.

A true Copy,

Charles Thomson, Secretary.

THE following is a true Copy of the Petition from the General Congress in America to the King, and now published by Order of the Congress.

WILLIAM BELL

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

ARTHUR BEE

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Resolved, That the thanks of this Congress be
given to the honorable House of Representatives
of the Colony of Pennsylvania for their petition
to this Congress; and that the Delegates of this
Colony be a Committee to communicate this reso-
lution to the said honorable House.

A true Copy.

Charles Thomson Secretary.

THE following is a true Copy of the Petition
from the General Congress in America to
the King; and now published by ORDER of the
CONGRESS.

January 17th,
1775.

WILLIAM BOLLAN,
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
ARTHUR LEE.

J. H. E.

Philadelphia, October 26th, 1774.

TO THE
K I N G ' S
MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's faithful subjects of the Colonies of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts-Bay, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, the Counties of New-Castle Kent and Sussex on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, and South-Carolina, in behalf of ourselves, and the inhabitants of those Colonies, who have deputed us to represent them in General Congress, by this our humble Petition, beg leave to lay our grievances before the throne.

A standing army has been kept in these Colonies, ever since the conclusion of the late war, without the consent of our Assemblies; and this army, with a considerable naval armament, has been employed to enforce the collection of taxes.

The authority of the Commander in chief, and,
under

under him, of the Brigadiers general, has in time of peace, been rendered supreme in all the civil governments in America.

The Commander in chief of all Your Majesty's forces in North-America has, in time of peace, been appointed Governor of a Colony.

The charges of usual offices have been greatly encreased, and new, expensive and oppressive offices have been multiplied.

The Judges of admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are impowered to receive their salaries and fees from the effects condemned by themselves. The officers of the customs are empowered to break open and enter houses without the authority of any civil magistrate, founded on legal information.

The Judges of courts of common law have been made entirely dependant on one part of the legislature for their salaries, as well as for the duration of their commissions.

Counsellors, holding their commissions during pleasure, exercise legislative authority.

Humble and reasonable petitions from the Representatives of the people have been fruitless.

The Agents of the people have been discountenanced, and Governors have been instructed to prevent the payment of their salaries.

Assemblies have been repeatedly and injuriously dissolved.

Commerce has been burthened with many useless and oppressive restrictions.

By several acts of Parliament made in the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth years of Your Majesty's reign, duties are imposed on us, for the purpose of raising a revenue, and the powers of admiralty

admiralty and vice-admiralty courts are extended beyond their ancient limits, whereby our property is taken from us without our consent, the trial by jury in many civil cases is abolished, enormous forfeitures are incurred for slight offences, vexatious informers are exempted from paying damages, to which they are justly liable, and oppressive security is required from owners before they are allowed to defend their right.

Both Houses of Parliament have resolved that Colonists may be tried in England, for offences alleged to have been committed in America, by virtue of a statute passed in the thirty-fifth year of Henry the Eighth; and in consequence thereof, attempts have been made to enforce that statute. A statute was passed in the twelfth year of Your Majesty's reign, directing, that persons charged with committing any offence therein described, in any place out of the realm, may be indicted and tried for the same, in any shire or county within the realm; whereby the inhabitants of these Colonies may, in sundry cases by that statute made capital, be deprived of a trial by their peers of the vicinage.

In the last sessions of Parliament, an act was passed for blocking up the harbour of Boston; another, empowering the Governor of the Massachusetts-Bay to send persons indicted for murder in that province to another Colony, or even to Great Britain for trial, whereby such offenders may escape legal punishment; a third for altering the chartered constitution of government in that province; and a fourth for extending the limits of Quebec, abolishing the English and restoring the French laws, whereby great numbers of British freemen
are

are subjected to the latter, and establishing an absolute government, and the Roman Catholic religion, throughout those vast regions, that border on the westerly and northerly boundaries of the free Protestant English settlements; and a fifth, for the better providing suitable quarters for officers and soldiers in his Majesty's service in North-America.

To a Sovereign who "glories in the name of Briton," the bare recital of these Acts must, we presume, justify the loyal subjects, who fly to the foot of his throne, and implore his clemency for protection against them.

From this destructive system of Colony administration, adopted since the conclusion of the last war, have flowed those distresses, dangers, fears, and jealousies, that overwhelm Your Majesty's dutiful Colonies with affliction; and we defy our most subtle and inveterate enemies, to trace the unhappy differences between Great Britain and these Colonies, from an earlier period, or from other causes than we have assigned. Had they proceeded on our part from a restless levity of temper, unjust impulses of ambition, or artful suggestions of seditious persons, we should merit the opprobrious terms frequently bestowed upon us by those we revere. But so far from promoting innovations, we have only opposed them; and can be charged with no offence, unless it be one, to receive injuries and be sensible of them.

Had our Creator been pleased to give us existence in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition might have been mitigated by ignorance and habit. But thanks be to his adorable goodness, we were born the heirs of freedom, and ever enjoyed our right under the auspices of Your royal ancestors,

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whose

whose family was seated on the British throne, to rescue and secure a pious and gallant nation from the Popery and despotism of a superstitious and inexorable tyrant. Your Majesty, we are confident, justly rejoices, that your title to the crown is thus founded on the title of your people to liberty; and therefore we doubt not but your royal wisdom must approve the sensibility, that teaches your subjects anxiously to guard the blessing they received from Divine Providence, and thereby to prove the performance of that compact, which elevated the illustrious house of Brunswick to the imperial dignity it now possesses.

The apprehension of being degraded into a state of servitude, from the pre-eminent rank of English freemen, while our minds retain the strongest love of liberty, and clearly foresee the miseries preparing for us and our posterity, excites emotions in our breasts, which though we cannot describe, we should not wish to conceal. Feeling as men, and thinking as subjects in the manner we do, silence would be disloyalty. By giving this faithful information, we do all in our power to promote the great objects of your royal cares, the tranquillity of your government, and the welfare of your people.

Duty to your Majesty and regard for the preservation of ourselves and our posterity, the primary obligations of nature and of society, command us to entreat your royal attention; and as your Majesty enjoys the signal distinction of reigning over freemen, we apprehend the language of freemen cannot be displeasing. Your royal indignation, we hope, will rather fall on those designing and dangerous men, who daringly inter-
posing

posing themselves between your royal Person and your faithful subjects, and for several years past incessantly employed to dissolve the bonds of society, by abusing your Majesty's authority, misrepresenting your American subjects, and prosecuting the most desperate and irritating projects of oppression, have at length compelled us, by the force of accumulated injuries too severe to be any longer tolerable, to disturb your Majesty's repose by our complaints.

These sentiments are extorted from hearts that much more willingly would bleed in your Majesty's service. Yet so greatly have we been misrepresented, that a necessity has been alledged of taking our property from us without our consent "to defray the charge of the administration of justice, the support of civil government, and the defence, protection, and security of the Colonies." But we beg leave to assure Your Majesty, that such provision has been and will be made for defraying the two first articles, as has been and shall be judged, by the legislatures of the several Colonies, just and suitable to their respective circumstances; and for the defence, protection, and security of the Colonies, their militias, if properly regulated, as they earnestly desire may immediately be done, would be fully sufficient, at least in times of peace; and in case of war, your faithful Colonists will be ready and willing, as they ever have been when constitutionally required, to demonstrate their loyalty to your Majesty, by exerting their most strenuous efforts in granting supplies and raising forces. Yielding to no British subjects, in affectionate attachment to your Majesty's person, family, and government, we too
 deeply

dearly prize the privilege of expressing that attachment by those proofs, that are honourable to the Prince who receives them, and to the people who give them, ever to resign it to any body of men upon earth.

Had we been permitted to enjoy in quiet the inheritance left us by our forefathers, we should at this time have been peaceably, chearfully, and usefully employed in recommending ourselves by every testimony of devotion to your Majesty, and of veneration to the state, from which we derive our origin. But though now exposed to unexpected and unnatural scenes of distress, by a contention with that nation, in whose parental guidance on all important affairs we have hitherto with filial reverence constantly trusted, and therefore can derive no instruction in our present unhappy and perplexing circumstances from any former experience; yet we doubt not, the purity of our intention and the integrity of our conduct will justify us at that grand tribunal, before which all mankind must submit to judgment.

We ask but for peace, liberty, and safety. We wish not a diminution of the prerogative, nor do we solicit the grant of any new right in our favour. Your royal authority over us, and our connection with Great Britain, we shall always carefully and zealously endeavour to support and maintain.

Filled with sentiments of duty to Your Majesty, and of affection to our parent state, deeply impressed by our education, and strongly confirmed by our reason, and anxious to evince the sincerity of these dispositions, we present this petition only to obtain redress of grievances and relief from fears and jealousies, occasioned by the system of statutes and regulations

regulations adopted since the close of the late war, for raising a revenue in America,—extending the powers of Courts of Admiralty and Vice-Admiralty,—trying persons in Great Britain for offences alledged to be committed in America,—affecting the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and altering the government, and extending the limits of Quebec, by the abolition of which system, the harmony between Great Britain and these Colonies so necessary to the happiness of both, and so ardently desired by the latter, and the usual intercourses, will be immediately restored. In the magnanimity and justice of your Majesty and Parliament we confide, for a redress of our other grievances, trusting, that when the causes of our apprehensions are removed, our future conduct will prove us not unworthy of the regard we have been accustomed, in our happier days, to enjoy. For appealing to that Being who searches thoroughly the hearts of his creatures, we solemnly profess, that our Councils have been influenced by no other motive, than a dread of impending destruction.

Permit us then, most Gracious Sovereign,

In the name of all your faithful people in America, with the utmost humility to implore You, for the honour of Almighty God, whose pure religion our enemies are undermining ; for your glory, which can be advanced only by rendering your subjects happy, and keeping them united ; for the interests of your family, depending on an adherence to the principles that enthroned it ; for the safety and welfare of your kingdoms and dominions, threatened with almost unavoidable dangers and distresses ; that your Majesty, as the loving father
of

of your whole people, connected by the same bands of law, loyalty, faith, and blood, though dwelling in various countries, will not suffer the transcendent relation formed by these ties to be farther violated, in uncertain expectation of effects, that, if attained, never can compensate for the calamities through which they must be gained.

We therefore most earnestly beseech Your Majesty, that your royal authority and interposition may be used for our relief; and that a gracious answer may be given to this petition.

That Your Majesty may enjoy every felicity through a long and glorious reign over loyal and happy subjects; and that your descendants may inherit your prosperity and dominions till time shall be no more, is and always will be our sincere and fervent prayer.

HENRY MIDDLETON, President.

From
NEW-HAMPSHIRE. { *John Sullivan,*
 Nath. Folsom.

From
MASSACHUSETTS- { *Thomas Cushing,*
BAY. { *Samuel Adams,*
 John Adams,
 Robert Treat Paine.

From
RHODE-ISLAND. { *Stephen Hopkins,*
 Samuel Ward.

From
CONNECTICUT. { *Elipb' Dyer,*
 Roger Sherman,
 Silas Deane.

From
NEW-YORK. { *Philip Livingstone,*
 John Alsop,
 Isaac Low,
 James Duane,
 John Jay,

E

From

From
NEW YORK.

William Floyd,
Henry Wisner,
S. Boerum.

From
NEW-JERSEY.

William Livingstone,
John De Hart,
Stephen Crane,
Richard Smith.

From
PENNSYLVANIA.

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J. Galloway,
John Dickinson,
John Morton,
Thomas Mifflin,
George Ross,
Charles Humphreys.

From
DELAWARE
Government.

Cæsar Rodney,
Thomas M^cKean,
George Read.

From
MARYLAND.

Matthew Tilghman,
Thomas Johnson, jun.
William Paca,
Samuel Chase.

From
VIRGINIA.

Richard Henry Lee,
Patrick Henry,
George Washington,
Edmund Pendleton,
Richard Bland,
Benjamin Harrison.

From
NORTH-CAROLINA

William Hooper,
Joseph Hewes,
Richard Caswell.

From
SOUTH-CAROLINA.

Thomas Lynch,
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F I N I S.



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